

W2
A2
F567sa

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 12

September 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	57
Section 2. Education, Culture and Religion	67
Section 3. Public Information	73

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Welfare	1
Medical and Hospital Affairs	11
Nursing Affairs	14
Pharmaceutical Affairs	19
Veterinary Affairs	20
Supply	25
Preventive Medicine	38

PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Education

1. A three day In-service Training Institute was held at Chunchon 4-6 September and at Kangnung 9-11 September for welfare workers in Kangwon-do.

Instruction was given in the principles of public welfare, institutional programs, general relief measures and social case work.

2. The quarterly conference of public welfare chiefs was held on 24 September in Seoul. Members inspected institutions for visual study and criticism.

Women's Bureau

3. A Women's Bureau was established within the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The chief of the Bureau is a woman appointed by the Military Governor.

The functions and duties of the Women's Bureau are:

- (1) To advise the Military Governor on policies affecting the social, economic, political and cultural amelioration of Korean women.
- (2) To compute and analyze data and to make and publish continuing studies of matters affecting the position and general welfare of Korean women.
- (3) To formulate standards and policies for recommendation to the appropriate political subdivisions, officials or agencies pertaining to the promotion of the welfare and interests of Korean women.

These include improvement of the working conditions of women; the welfare of women in industry, agriculture, education, the arts and professions and the home; the activities of women in government service; advancing the opportunities of women for profitable employment; health, prenatal care and maternity confinement;

woman suffrage; control and elimination of prostitution; female delinquency and institutional care; and travelers' aid for women and children.

Blind and Deaf School

4. The National Blind and Deaf School opened its fall semester. Two hundred deaf and 39 blind students are enrolled.

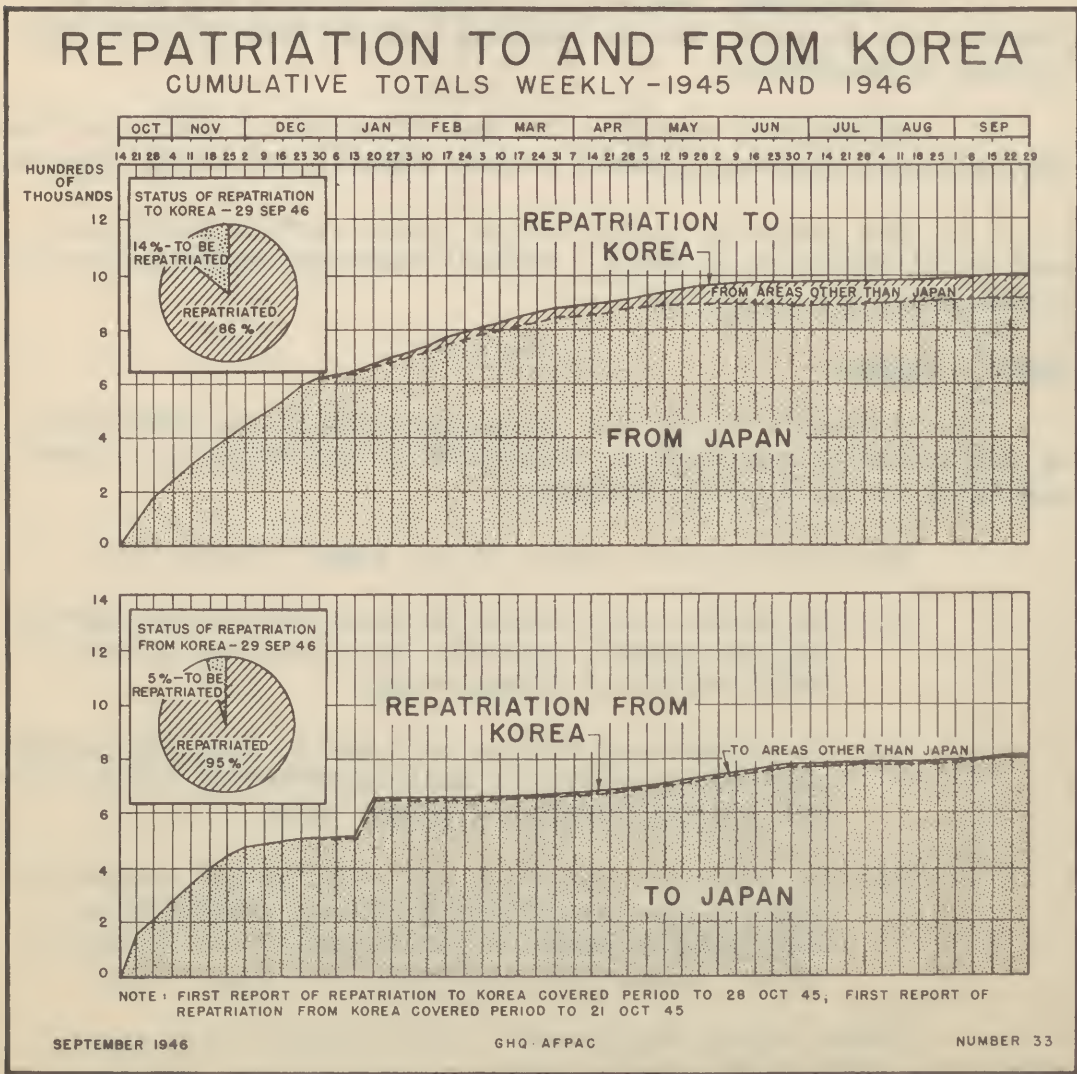
The enrollment is expected to increase with the lifting of travel restriction on 30 September.

Yonghori Leprosarium

5. The Yonghori Leprosarium in Kyongsang-namdo, opened as a temporary institution in August, is now treating 600 lepers. Plans to make it a permanent institution are being considered.

Repatriation

6. By 29 September 812,559 Japanese nationals had been repatriated from North and South Korea while 915,500 Koreans had been returned to their homeland from Japan and 87,313 from other Pacific Islands. Twenty-two Koreans are awaiting repatriation from Pacific Ocean Areas and the Philippine Islands. The following chart shows repatriation to and from Korea, cumulative by weeks.



7. Cooler weather and decreasing danger of cholera and other communicable diseases enabled repatriation ships to carry capacity loads as contrasted to the 80 percent load during the summer months.

8. On 29 September there were 189,449 passenger spaces on U. S. repatriation vessels assigned and operating and 89,456 spaces on Japanese vessels.

9. A directive issued 4 September permits Korean repatriates from Japan to ship tools, light machinery and business equipment in excess of 4,000 pounds, subject to SCAP approval.

Refugee Camps

10. Refugees from North Korea totaled 27,657 on 30 September. The Kaesong and Uijongbu camps expanded facilities and increased supplies to care for 20,000 refugees.

The interruption of railroad service on 22 September created a backlog of refugees in the camps. Trucks were utilized to transport refugees to the shipping zones.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

11. On 30 September 2,906 physicians had renewed their licenses to practice.

12. Official recognition was given the College of Medicine of Seoul National University, Severance Union Medical College, Seoul Women's Medical College, Taegu Medical College and Kwangju Medical College by the Department of Education as fully qualified to give medical training.

Child Mortality

13. In August 5,000 mothers were interrogated and the following child mortality figures were obtained:

		<u>Deaths per Thousand</u>
First year		180
Second year		127
Third year		102
Fourth year		59
Fifth year		39
Sex ratio:	Males	114
	Females	100

A woman over 45 years averaged 5.7 children, live births.

NURSING AFFAIRS

14. The fourth class of the Modern Nursing Arts Institute began on 5 September at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul with 58 students. The class will continue until November.

15. A Modern Nursing Institute was set up at Pusan along lines similar to the Seoul Institute.

The course lasts one month and the training is more concentrated than at Seoul with practical hospital work in the morning and classes and lectures in the afternoon.

16. The first monthly meeting of the chief nurses of all hospitals in Seoul was held on 19 September. Discussions were held on topics of common interest with food receiving the most attention.

17. The Second Midwifery Refresher Course at the Seoul City Hospital graduated 13 midwives on 3 September. They received two months' instruction in practical work at the Maternity Clinic.

The third class will be graduated in October and the fourth class began 2 September.

18. Public health nurses and students in the courses of the Bureau of Nursing Affairs were instructed in welfare principles during the month by special lectures and visits to orphanages and refugee camps.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

19. Deadline for the registry of pharmacists, originally set at 25 September, was extended for persons who were unable to register because of the travel restriction.

The extension period is left to the discretion of the Director of Public Health and Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

20. Complete authority and responsibility over veterinary work were transferred to Korean personnel. The policy of turning over 10 percent of the work each month commenced in December 1945.

21. Thirty veterinarians passed written examinations at the Suwon Agricultural College 2-7 September. They are now eligible to take the practical examinations during 2-4 October.

22. A new curriculum, "School of Veterinary Medicine," was introduced in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Seoul National University.

Entrance requirements will be 12 years of schooling and the course will last four years with emphasis on professional subjects.

23. A drive to encourage better care of draft animals was initiated in Seoul and extended throughout Kyonggi-do.

Five press releases were published with emphasis on proper feeding, harnessing and care of animals, loading of carts, dangers and results of beating and cruelty, and the necessity of taking all sick or injured animals to a veterinarian.

24. An eight-month school for lay inspectors of meat and dairy products commenced in September. The graduates will not be veterinarians but will assist in inspecting foodstuffs.

SUPPLY

Distribution

25. During the month the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section commenced distribution of the fourth and final allocation of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies valued at ¥ 20,000,000.

26. Social welfare institutions in South Korea received 1,000,000 vitamin pills from the United States through the Church

Committee for Relief in Asia.

These pills will be available to children in orphanages who are suffering from malnutrition and dietary deficiencies.

27. Supplies received by Korea through the Civilian Supply Program 13 to 20 September were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Source</u>
Insecticide (louse powder)	case	100	U. S.
Compound germicidal	case	450	U. S.
DDT (diluted)	case	50	U. S.
Diphtheria toxoid alum	case	142	U. S.
Truck (2½ ton)	each	84	U. S.
Truck (¼ ton)	each	84	U. S.
Salt	metric tons	3,500	Japan
Sugar	pounds	15,840	U. S.

28. During August 7,995,000 cubic centimeters of Japanese cholera vaccine and 1,847,000 cubic centimeters of Korean cholera vaccine were distributed in South Korea.

29. Atabrine to combat malaria was distributed throughout the provinces during the month from Civilian Supply Program sources.

30. The 1,173,987 pounds of insecticide received under the Civilian Supply Program will be utilized for the prevention of disease among the civilian population and will not be used for agricultural purposes as originally planned.

31. The first shipment of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies to Cheju-do arrived on 11 September.

The supplies included aspirin, sulfa drugs, bandages, cotton, syringes, needles and surgical instruments.

32. Four tons of Japanese clothing purchased from the Materials Control Corporation were distributed to all provinces during the month.

33. The first shipment of UNRRA supplies arrived in Inchon on 2 September.

Three hundred long tons of used clothing and footwear contributed by the people of the United States and Canada will be distributed equally between South and North Korea.

Military commands are responsible for free distribution to refugees and other needy persons according to the following rules of UNRRA:

"That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed or political belief."

34. Drugs, medical supplies and blood plasma were transported by air to deficit localities during the September railroad strike.

Production

35. The production of smallpox vaccine was reduced during September due to the lack of calves.

36. The status of biologicals at the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases on 30 September was as follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Cholera vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	1,531,250	1,800,750	864,500
Cholera vaccine <u>J</u> /	cc	0	31,500	0
Cholera diagnostic antigen, original <u>K</u> /	cc	250	25	225
Cholera diagnostic antigen, varied <u>K</u> /	cc	250	25	225
Cholera diagnostic antigen, polivalent <u>K</u> /	cc	0	5	0
Diphtheria antitoxin <u>K</u> /	cc	27,120	1,800	25,320
Diphtheria toxoid <u>A</u> /	cc	554,540	200,500	999,450
Dysentery diagnostic antiserum, shiga <u>K</u> /	cc	0	4	52
Insulin <u>A</u> /	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antiserum <u>K</u> /	cc	0	0	360
Para B diagnostic antiserum <u>K</u> /	cc	0	0	360
Para A diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Para B diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Penicillin <u>A</u> /	vials	0	253	0
Plague vaccine <u>A</u> /	cc	0	100	900
Rabies, human <u>K</u> /	treatments	50	51	8
Rabies, vaccine, dog <u>K</u> /	cc	0	600	0
Rinderpest vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine <u>K</u> /	doses	0	177,000	0
Tetanus antiserum <u>A</u> /	vials	0	3	3,890
Tetanus toxoid <u>A</u> /	cc	0	0	24,984
Typhoid vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	782,285	412,850	1,209,940
Typhoid diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum <u>K</u> /	cc	0	0	332
Typhus vaccine <u>A</u> /	cc	735,000	269,760	380,660
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /cc		2,000	0	0

A/ American.

K/ Korean.

J/ Japanese.

37. The status of biologicals at the Pusan and Anyong Institutes for Veterinary Research on 30 September is shown by the following figures:

PUSAN

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	0	1,300
Anthrax serum, cattle	cc	0	0	15,900
Anthrax serum, horse	cc	0	0	104,000
Anthrax, vaccine	cc	0	56,400 a/	
Blackleg serum	cc	0	0	1,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	18,000	0	269,000
Contagious pneumonia of cattle	cc	0	0	1,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	27,800	100,000	85,800
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	0	1,780
Hemorrhagic septic vaccine	cc	0	0	37,800
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	0	0	17,500
Mallein	cc	0	0	3,000
Positive serum of pleurisy pneumonia	cc	0	0	140
Pullorum antigen	cc	0	0	1,100
Mixed serum of 3rd virus of swine	cc	0	0	13,800
Rinderpest serum	cc	24,500	0	2,574,200
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	696,600	0	1,427,800
Smallpox vaccine	doses	1,242,000	0	2,378,000
Tuberculin	cc	0	0	380

ANYONG

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax vaccine	cc	25,000	0	25,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	15,900	0	15,900
Hemorrhagic septic vaccine	cc	30,000	0	30,000
Infant pneumonia vaccine	cc	20,000	0	20,000
Rinderpest serum	cc	190,540	0	615,329
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	108,000	0	108,000

a/ Destroyed.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Sanitation

38. A survey of four water plants in Seoul showed insufficient technically trained personnel and a shortage of chlorine for water treatment.

39. The inspection and educational teams in the provinces continued their work. They have inaugurated a program of on-the-spot training of water plant operators.

40. DDT spraying of Pusan and adjacent areas involved in the cholera epidemic is being continued.

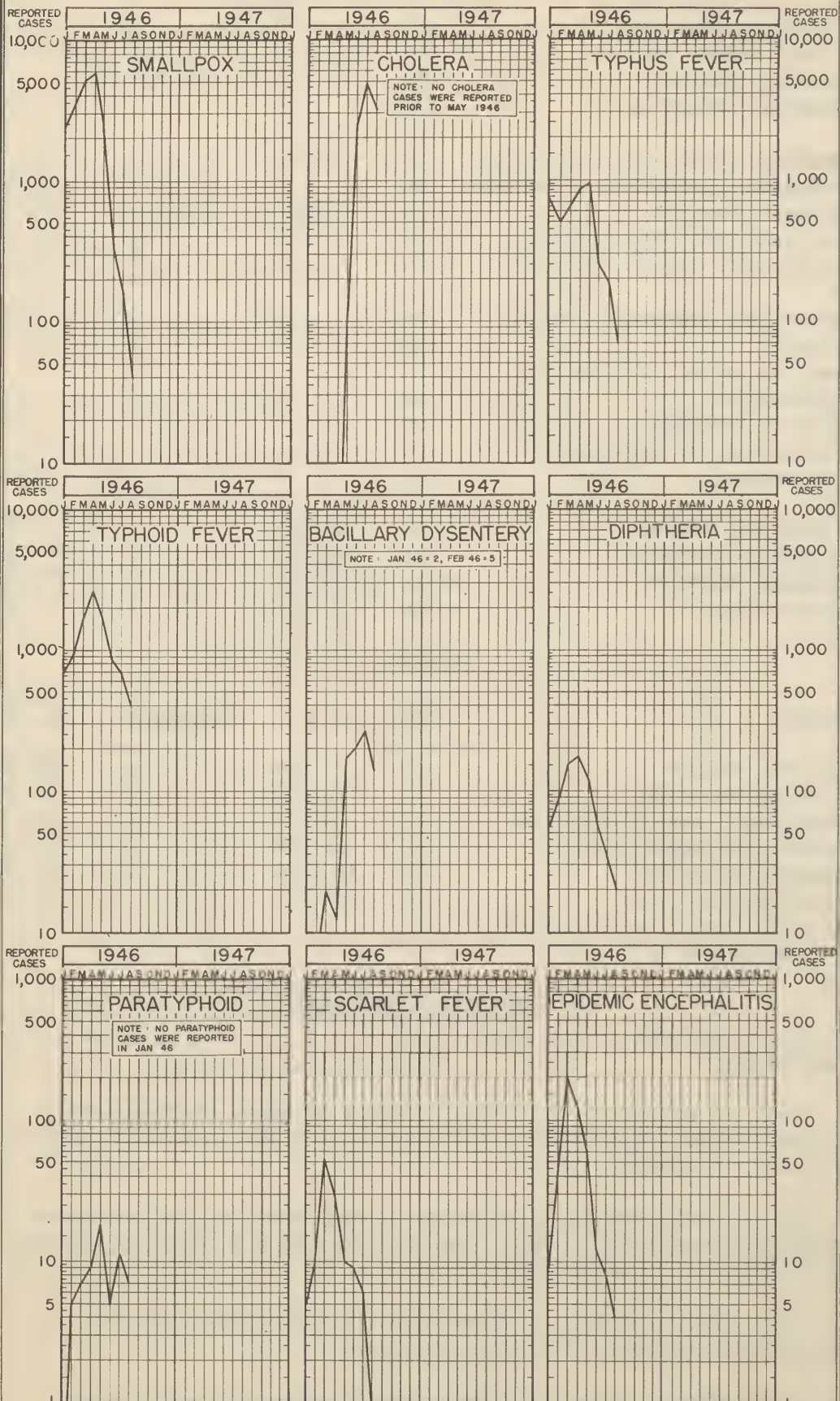
Charts, page 64, show disease rates in South Korea from January to August. Insets on maps show number of cases from all Korea during 1940 to 1945 and cases in South Korea from January to August 1946.

Cholera

41. Cholera incidence reported on 30 September totaled 14,614 cases and 9,474 deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SOUTH KOREA—MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES
SOURCE: USAMGIK

SEPTEMBER 1946

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 34

42. Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto showed the highest incidence of cholera with 1,549 cases and 955 cases respectively.

The mortality rate of cholera for Kyongsang-pukto during the month was 69 percent compared with 82 percent in August. There was an increase of 357 cases over the previous month.

In Kyongsang-namdo there was an increase of 380 cases over the previous month.

43. A typhus control program is undergoing final revision pending the arrival of 20,000,000 cubic centimeters of vaccine from the United States.

Tuberculosis

44. The shortage of X-ray film is impeding diagnostic activities in tuberculosis cases.

Japanese B Encephalitis

45. A case-finding team of seven doctors visited Kunsan during the month and reported that there were no clinical cases of Japanese B encephalitis. Disease-carrying mosquitoes were abundant in that area.

46. An antityphus program was started in Seoul on 16 September with procedures similar to the campaign conducted last fall. The 1945 campaign reduced the typhus figure from 3,204 in 1944 to 508.

